

# HARDSHIPS OF SOME MINERS.

## STRIKE COMMISSIONERS HEAR TALES OF SUFFERING.

Effort of the Mine Workers to Show Ill-Treatment Alleged in Justice in the Markle Mines. Suffering of Some of the Miners—Work to Pay Off Debts.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 9.—The counsel for the United Mine Workers sought to impress the members of the Anthracite Strike Commission today by the introduction of the testimony of those whom the Markles have evicted in the Hazleton region since the strike has been declared ended. In most of the cases the direct testimony was discredited later and torn to pieces by the cross-examination.

There was one exception, however, in which little or no effort at cross-examination was made. This was in the case of Henry Cull, an aged miner, a former employee of the Markles, who told a story of eviction and suffering and death that caused the counsel present for big coal companies to express the belief that conditions of a kind could not be found about any of their mines.

When the session of the commission opened in the morning there were some pertinent questions asked by the members of the commission relative to the documentary evidence that the representatives of the miners are seeking to introduce. Judge Gray called attention to a fact that in a court the papers themselves are always considered the best evidence. He said that they had heard a great deal about the contents of many papers, but they wanted the papers if they could be secured.

Then the miners' attorneys put in the first documentary evidence outside of the duels that they have been introducing for several days. The first piece of evidence of this kind was the notice that was posted by G. B. Markle & Co. at their mines when work was resumed. Markle & Co. notified all of their men that wished to return to work to make application at the office. It was this notice and the fact that the union told their men not to sign the papers which the company presented to them that induced Judge Gray to accept promptly if the unions were not too suspicious of the companies. The witness on the stand, P. J. Gallagher, answered that he did not think that they were, but he did not say that their suspicions were always well founded.

Neil McMonagle, the first witness of the day, said that he had been employed by Markle & Co., and that he was once injured by a runaway in the mines. He was laid up six months. On another occasion he was buried by gas and was idle for six months. This witness said that he had never had an allowance when he was laid up, and that when the company could not make more out of him by having him work by the day the officials permitted him to mine by contract. He pointed out that when he could mine sixteen or eighteen cars of coal a day they hired him by the day, and that when he could mine only two or three a day he was done by contract. This witness said that he never saw a mine inspector in the mines, and that when the company could not make more out of him by having him work by the day the officials permitted him to mine by contract. He pointed out that when he could mine sixteen or eighteen cars of coal a day they hired him by the day, and that when he could mine only two or three a day he was done by contract.

P. J. Gallagher of Hazleton, an employee of Markle & Co., was the next witness. In the place where he is now employed he earns only from thirty to thirty-five cents a day. He went back to work after the strike, but there was nothing else for him to do except to take this bread. The company does not pay day's wages, and he has been all contract work since the strike. Judge Gray wanted the witness to explain what he meant by a day's wage. He said that he meant mining coal at a miner's wages. He was getting \$2.25 a day from the company before the strike, he said. He was then asked to declare that he is forced to buy power from the company and that it charges him more for it than it would charge him to pay at the stores in Hazleton. He said that he was forced to buy power from the company and that it charges him more for it than it would charge him to pay at the stores in Hazleton.

Andrew Hinch of Hazleton said that up to a month ago he had lived in a house owned by Markle & Co. He was evicted, he said, because he was a union man, and told him to get out. The witness said that he told the sheriff that he did not have more time. His wife was asked for a little more time. He was told that he would not sign a certain paper he would be allowed to stay in the house for a few days, but he would not. The witness thought that the paper that he was asked to sign would have bound him to trade at the company's store, but he was told to get out.

Henry Cull, the next witness, told the most pathetic story that the commission has heard. He is a man of the men evicted, and is 77 years old. He has worked for the Markles for nineteen years and he knew of no reason why he should be turned out of his home at this time. He was asked to declare that he was a union man, and he was told that he was a union man. He was asked to declare that he was a union man, and he was told that he was a union man. He was asked to declare that he was a union man, and he was told that he was a union man.

On some occasions he would be able to get a bunk and soon he would be forced to get out of the mine. He was asked to declare that he was a union man, and he was told that he was a union man. He was asked to declare that he was a union man, and he was told that he was a union man. He was asked to declare that he was a union man, and he was told that he was a union man.

After two witnesses had been placed on the stand to testify that they had failed to get work, New York Attorney P. J. Gallagher was called. He said he had worked for twenty years in the mines, and he was laid up for a year. He was asked to declare that he was a union man, and he was told that he was a union man. He was asked to declare that he was a union man, and he was told that he was a union man.

Gallagher asserted that he did not get the \$100 per cent. increase that other colliers granted in 1901. He said that he was laid up for a year, and he was asked to declare that he was a union man, and he was told that he was a union man. He was asked to declare that he was a union man, and he was told that he was a union man. He was asked to declare that he was a union man, and he was told that he was a union man.

# LABOR'S HOURS AND OUTPUT.

## CIVIC FEDERATION'S CONGRESS DEBATE BOTH.

Complaint of Union Interference With Capital-Baldwin Works Denounced as a Sweet Shop—Dr. Rainsford Skilled Labor.

"Shorter Hours" and the "Restriction of Output" were the subjects before yesterday's sessions of the National Civic Federation. Grover Cleveland, Abraham S. Hewitt, and John B. McDonald were among the well-known men present in addition to those who had attended Monday's meetings.

Mr. Cleveland was on hand early in the morning and there was applause for him. At the afternoon session he came in without any demonstration on the part of the audience. As he was about to take a chair next to Cornelius N. Bliss, who was Secretary of the Interior under McKinley, Mr. Bliss politely arose and remained standing until Mr. Cleveland had seated himself. Mr. Cleveland looked a bit puzzled and presently got up and moved to the chair next President Eliot.

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## Interfered With Mail Service in New Orleans—Must Answer in Federal Court.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 9.—The United States Grand Jury today indicted Ben Commons, president of the Street Car Men's Union, and sixteen other members for interfering with the United States mail during the recent street car strike. Among the few days of the strike the men by violence prevented the United States mail car from leaving the railway station's barn. They saw their mistake afterward and the mail cars were permitted to run, although the other cars were tied up for two weeks.

# NEW ORLEANS FREIGHT HANDLERS STRIKE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 9.—As expected, the freight handlers followed the example of the teamsters and loaders and struck today. The strike mainly affects the sugar trade, as the men handling cotton are in a separate union. Some few non-union men were also struck by the strikers, but generally the police maintained order. The strikers are all negroes. They are being paid by the city, and are up by a labor agitator from Buffalo, one of the men detailed by the Federation of Labor to organize labor unions in the South.

# WABASH SHIPMENT'S STRIKE ENDS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 9.—The seven weeks' strike of the shipment of the Wabash Railroad came to an end today when the men voted to return to work. The men demanded an increase of four cents an hour and a reduction of two cents, but this was refused. President Danahy then threatened to fill the strikers' places with non-union men, and the strikers decided to accept the company's offer.

# MIKE CALLAHAN DEAD.

## Ex-Assessment and Notorious for His Three Saloons.

Michael J. Callahan, who for years was the owner of several saloons in the slum districts of New York, and who was one of the best-known characters in town, died suddenly last night at his home, 216 Pearl street. He had been over to his saloon at Chatham Square during the day and at 6 o'clock went home to dinner, as was his custom.

He had eaten heartily and was sitting in a rocking chair to look over the evening papers. He talked with his married wife, who had called at the house and was joking over something he had read when he suddenly died. His wife was sitting at the table, and he died almost at once. His wife became ill and was attended by the physician who had been summoned. He was about 60 years old. In early life he had been a newsboy and then a bartender and afterward a special policeman in the New York City Police Department. He was a pugilist and became known as "Bossy," the boss of the establishment.

# CRANDALL OF NORWICH.

## Reads With Surprise Despatches Describing Him as a 'Dishevelled'.

S. Ashbel Crandall, former Mayor of Norwich, Conn., who is now in the Hoffman House, was astonished yesterday morning to read in the papers despatches from his native town to the effect that he was missing. "It is all a mistake," he said, yesterday afternoon in the paper in the Hoffman House. "I am not missing. I have been in New York four weeks ago to have an operation on a tooth. I have been in Dr. Bollinger's hands ever since, going to the hospital for so serious was my trouble that I was threatened with cancer of the mouth. I saw Dr. Henshaw and am going to the hospital and all the time I have been in the Hoffman House, and talking with the doctor. I expect to return to Norwich in two or three days."

# Twenty Brooklyn Policemen Fined.

The twenty-one policemen in Brooklyn who were caught one night last week by "shoddy" roundmen from Manhattan in various acts of delinquency were up for trial yesterday before Deputy Commissioner Elsie. The roundmen all were found guilty. Andrew Brown of the Adams street station, who was caught after a saloon in a quarter of four coming out of a saloon in a quarter of four. The others were fined two or three days' pay.

# New Chapel at the Tombs Ready.

## After many delays the chapel in the new Tombs is complete, and it is expected that service will be held in it next Sunday.

The measure carries a total of \$7,750,000, which is \$30,000 in excess of the estimates. A rather unusual fact. The appropriation for the current year was \$3,000,000.

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# REAPPOINT JUSTICES.

## Bar Association's Resolution About Bartlett, Woodward and McLaughlin.

At last evening's meeting of the Bar Association the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The terms for which the Hon. Willard Bartlett and the Hon. John Woodward were designated to act as members of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial Department, and the Hon. Chester B. McLaughlin as a member for the First Judicial Department, will expire on Dec. 31, 1902, and

Whereas, Said Justices have performed all of their duties as members of said courts with distinguished ability, persistent industry, and the highest degree of integrity, and

Resolved, That a verified copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Hon. Benjamin R. Odell, Governor of this State.

# CHINESE LABOR IN HAWAII.

## Lively Opposition to Its Admission Develops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Senate today resumed consideration of the Immigration bill. Mr. Burton (Rep., Kan.) offered an amendment, permitting the admission of Chinese agricultural laborers into Hawaii under restrictions to be imposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A sharp debate followed, the opposition to admission of Chinese into Hawaii being voiced by Mr. Burton. Mr. Burton said that the Chinese laborers in Hawaii were making 30 per cent. profit, while the farmers in Kansas made 6 per cent. with white labor. Mr. Burton declared that the Chinese laborers were making a profit of 30 per cent. while the farmers in Kansas made 6 per cent. with white labor.

# CUBAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

## No Longer Any Doubt That the Senate Will Ratify It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Republicans of the Senate have formally agreed to submit to the House of Representatives for its approval the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty which it shall have been ratified by the Senate.

That it will be so ratified there is no longer any doubt. Even the most radical of the House of Representatives, like Mr. Burton, are willing to vote for a treaty that does not provide for a restriction of 20 per cent. on imports between the United States and Cuba.

# Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be United States Consul, Thomas P. Mott of New York, at Turk's Island, West Indies.

Receivers of Public Money—F. D. Owens, at North Platte, Neb.; Edward E. Garrett, at Idaho.

To be Second Lieutenant by transfer from artillery corps to 1st div. art., John Nicholas W. Campbell of New Mexico, John Gordon, Major.

To be Captain, artillery corps, Capt. Edward L. Brown.

To be First Lieutenant, artillery corps, Frederick W. Plummer.

To be Captain, infantry, First Lieut. Joseph F. Janda, Eighth Infantry.

# F. B. Sevel Not in a Brawl.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Frederick Roosevelt Sevel, who was reported to have been arrested in New York, has sent the following letter to the local papers:

I wish to affirm the statement made by my cousin, Mr. Roosevelt Sevel, denying any connection with the alleged brawl in New York on Dec. 3. I am endeavoring to find the man who is responsible for the alleged brawl in New York on Dec. 3. I am endeavoring to find the man who is responsible for the alleged brawl in New York on Dec. 3.

Would Abolish New Orleans Mint.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, was before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations this morning and made a statement in favor of abolishing the New Orleans mint. He said the mints at San Francisco and Philadelphia had sufficient capacity to coin all the money that the country would require.

Overtime Pay for Customs Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—In the House today Mr. Dabell (Rep., Pa.) called up the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay customs inspectors at New York \$1 a day additional for overtime work over hours in examining passengers' baggage, and it was passed.

# Holiday Recs of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The resolution providing for the holiday recess from Dec. 20 to Jan. 5 was reported in the House today by Mr. Payne, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and agreed to.

# W. J. Youngs' Appointment Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Senate today confirmed a long list of appointments, including that of William J. Youngs of New York, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

# Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—These army orders have been issued:

The resignation of Chief James B. Shouse, Third class, military academy, has been accepted.

Major Charles H. Andrews, Senior Volunteer, is promoted to Major, 1st Cavalry.

Major Walter L. Finley, Eleventh Cavalry, to duty in Adjutant General's Department.

Leaves of absence—Capt. Ralph B. Steadwell, Thirtieth Infantry, to duty in Adjutant General's Department.

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